

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, February 19, 1876.

No. 20.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(One copy, one year, \$5.00
One copy, six months, \$3.00
Single numbers, 15c

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
(one square, twelve lines, one time, \$2.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.50
Professional cards, per quarter, \$8.00
Plain death notices, free. Obituary
remarks in prose, per square, in poetry,
\$2.50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to
receive and receipt for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants'
Exchange, is our authorized agent in San
Francisco.
James Abegg, Yuma.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

PAUL WEBER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG,

MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-11

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the
Territory. 11-1

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Special assistance given in obtaining pa-
tents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson
Arizona.

BRIGGS GOODRICH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Resides at Tucson, Pima County, No-
tary Public and Commissioner Deeds for
Texas.
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Ari-
zona.

W. W. CURTISS,

(Late Chief Clerk General Land Office.)
No. 709 1/2 St., Corner G,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of cases be-
fore the General Land Office and all the
Departments of the Government.

FARLEY & POMROY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney. Office on Congress
street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER WILKINSON AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by
reference to diseases of women and chil-
dren.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and
evening.

Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds.

KELLY & STEPHENS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
— in —
GARDEN SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS,
Prescott, Arizona.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.
February 5. 17-14

Palace Hotel.

MAISH & DRISCOLL, - Proprietors.
THE PROPRIETORS FEEL JUSTI-
fied in soliciting patronage, in the full
assurance that they can please all who
may become their guests.
Comfortable Rooms well Ventilated.
All meals served in the BEST STYLE,
with the very best that the market affords.
Terms—Moderate.
January 8. 14-11

S. W. Carpenter.

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYAN-

cer. Notice of location of Ranches,
Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites,
Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all
other Legal Documents executed properly
and promptly at moderate charges.
Residence FREE of charge.

Tucson Assay Office.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY
friends and the public in general that I
have opened an
Assay Office in Tucson,
and am ready for work in any line of my
business at following prices:
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50
Single Assays for Copper, \$5.00
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$5.00
S. AMUEL HUGHES, Assayer.
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1876. 18-14

Celestial Restaurant

— by —
Hop Kee & Co., - Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS
on Congress street near the Custom
House.
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Louy"
one of the very best and who is well
known to be such.
Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden
and always keep their table well supplied
with the best articles in the market.
Patronage is solicited.
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable
by the Day, Week or Month.
December 1. 2-17

After the Strike.

Don't talk to me about dew-drops,
I'm not in the mood to-night;
Or of beauty in grass or flowers,
When there are no flowers in sight;
Or of being thankful that I'm not blind,
Or deaf, or sick, or dead;
But tell me how I can pay my rent
Or work for my daily bread.

You see, it's all very well for you
To talk philosophy,
Who might manage to live on a mouldy
crust,
Or even go hungry a day;
But what if you had a sickly wife,
And three poor babies beside?
I reckon you wouldn't talk of art
While the starving children cried.

You look at me hard, as you should say,
"I didn't think this of you!"
Well, Will, I kept a stiff upper lip
Till my very faith fell through.
It's a cruel, cruel thing to say,
But the want has forced it out—
I'd rather my little ones would die
Than grow up to hunger and doubt.

God knows my wife she's a true one; she
Has kept me straight while she could;
But alas! to think of her lying there
Without either fire or food!
Sometimes fear that my brain will turn—
Is it wicked to wish it might?
And then I never should feel again
The want I have known this night.

MR. WALKER of Los Angeles, who
has started the industry of note, news,
and wrapping paper manufacture from the
bayonet cactus, will have his pulp
mills on the Mojave Desert, and his
manufactory proper in Los Angeles.

SINCE June, 1870, about 65,000 Chi-
na-men have arrived from and 31,000 re-
turned to their native country, leaving
an increase of 34,000, and after de-
voting the death and departures as servants
and cooks—not traceable in the pub-
lished statistics—we may estimate the
present number of Chinamen on the
Pacific Slope at 85,000.

A MAN in Patterson has bought from
a saloon-keeper a horse for which he is
to pay in installments, to be as large as
small as the buyer may desire, the
saloonist to stand treat whenever an
installment is paid. The horse is be-
ing paid for in installments of ten cents,
and its happy owner is now looking for
a blanket to be paid for in the same
way.

It is reported that a diamond field
has been discovered on the coast range
of San Mateo county, California, on
Santa Gloria Creek. The discovery was
made by Geo. F. Mondon, while pros-
pecting for cinnabar. He found a pocket
of brilliant crystals, which he has
been pronounced diamonds by experts.
Mondon says that he and his party
prospected the neighborhood carefully
for other deposits, but failed to find
any. He represents that great excite-
ment prevails among the neighboring
ranchmen, who have left the plow, har-
row, and seeding machine, and taken
to the hills to prospect for diamonds.

THERE are now seventy-six thousand
miles of railroad in the United States.
In 1850 the total number of miles was
twenty-eight. During the year 1875
fourteen hundred and eighty-three miles
were constructed. In the Santa rail-
road building has almost wholly stop-
ped, and no revival is looked for
until the construction of a Southern line
to the Pacific ocean, when the whole
Southern and Southwestern system of
roads will be stimulated with new life.
The first of the railroad States is Illi-
nois, with 6,931 miles; next Pennsylv-
ania, with 5,805 miles; third, New
York, with 5,450 miles, and fourth,
Ohio, with 4,465 miles.

The Milwaukee Commercial Times
makes life a little more endurable than
usual with this item.
Cliff Thurston exhibited at the Com-
mercial-Times office this morning, a
rare curiosity. It was the skull of an
Aztec, found lately at Waukesha. The
evidence is adduced proving, beyond
the shadow of a reasonable doubt, that
the former inhabitants of our western
suburb were of the singular race whose
labors exist only in Arizona. The
singular thing about the skull was a
glass eye which yet remains firm in its
socket, going to show that the former
inhabitants of Waukesha were cultiva-
ted and enlightened people.

EVERY civilized nation in the world
will take part in the Centennial Ex-
position. The commission have de-
termined to close it on the Sabbath—
that is on Sunday, the Sabbath of the
Christians. If they close it on the Sab-
bath of every nation represented there—
and why should the nations not be
shocked in their moral sense by a fail-
ure to do so—it will always be closed.
The matter is thus stated by the Courier-
Journal: For the Greeks they will close
it on Monday; for the Persians on Tues-
day; for the Assyrians on Wednesday;
for the Turks, the Arabs and all Mohammedan
nations on Friday; for the Jews and
Seventh-day Baptists on Saturday, and
for us Christians they will close it on
Sunday, and open the beer garden for us.

On January 31, the Senate Commit-
tee on Railroads gave a hearing to A.
K. Owen, civil engineer, in advocacy of
the bill providing for the Government
survey to extend from Austin, Texas, to
the harbor of Topolovampo, on the
Gulf of California, with a view to de-
termining the advantages of this route
for the inter-oceanic railroad. A
grocer named Pickler, who keeps fowls,
was last week feeding them, when a
bantam cock spurred him in the left
thumb. Mortification set in and all
efforts to save the unfortunate man's
life proved unavailing.

A New Source of Wealth.

The Court of Errors of New Jersey
has just decided a very interesting case,
growing out of a matter of twenty-five
cents, but which has led to an accumu-
lation during its six years' pendency of
several thousand dollars costs. It in-
volves the liability of seedsmen for
what they represent their goods to be.
The plaintiff in the case bought a quar-
ter's worth of what purported to be
early turnip seed, and sowed a good
sized piece of land therewith, but the
crop proved to be late and miserable
tubers, and not marketable. Damages
were claimed for the loss of the expect-
ed crop; and these were awarded by
one after another of the courts—Justi-
ces, Common Pleas, Supreme and of
Errors. The decision is an important
one, as it not only applies to the whole
seed, flower and nursery business, but
admitting the principle of consequential
damages, has a much wider applica-
tion.

The above appeared in one of our
exchanges some time since and it ap-
peared to us to be of such vital impor-
tance, and fraught with such moment
to the common run of humanity, that
we determined to give it prominent
notice at the first opportunity.

One of the first shocks to our juvenile
faith in things generally, was caused
by fraud in a package of radish seeds.
Animated by an inclination for garden-
ing on a limited scale, which seems to
be common to the youthful mind, we
determined among other things to raise
a bed of radishes. They should be
long, pink, solid and tender. We pre-
pared our ground carefully. We exercised
great caution in the purchase of our
seed. We picked out a variety that
promised long, very long and slim,
pink, tender, juicy, and early radishes.
We felt assurance doubly sure when we
saw the word warranted in large let-
ters, on the package. We planted, ex-
ercised faith, experienced the well
known delight of seeing the first seeds
break ground and gradually unfold in
their beautiful vegetable life, under
our assiduous cultivation. In due time,
not having failed, we reaped a quanti-
ty for the breakfast table, and were lifted
from heights of pride and congratula-
tion, by a crop of the shortest, meanest,
pithiest, mixed-colored radishes that
ever discouraged an aspiring gardener.

Our faith in everything was loosen-
ed away down to the roots. We had to
swallow our mortification and have
lived unrevered.
But the world is continually ad-
vancing. The great wrongs done to
human faith in the matter of garden
seeds have finally received the attention
of a court of law. And to its honor,
be it said, this court and subsequent
succession of courts is in New Jersey.
The State whose laws have been so ef-
fectively administered that cases of
hanging for cherry stealing are said to
be on its records, has vindicated its an-
cient legal fame, and come to the relief
of suffering humanity in the matter of
garden seeds. No more shall the gar-
den seed vendors ride rampant over our
dearest interests and highest aspira-
tions. Revenge is sweet but rarely so
sweet as in this instance.

But the above beneficent effect of in-
terpretation of law, not only opens up
a way to satisfaction for injury and
loss. It discovers, with no niggard
hand, a means of making an easy and
handsome fortune. The ways to for-
tune and attendant fame were becom-
ing unduly crowded, and it is with
much satisfaction that we hail this new
and easily traveled path. The only
requisites are a purchase of twenty-five
cents' worth of garden seeds, a small
plot of ground and a skillful lawyer to
work them up. It is entirely immate-
rial whether the seeds are good or bad,
in judicious hands. It is simply neces-
sary for your sagacious lawyer to prove
that you purchased a quantity of seeds,
represented to be of superior quality,
while the vegetables, (which you will
be careful in raising,) are of the mean-
est kind that well selected ground will
produce, and your fortune is made. A
hint we think is all that is necessary.
The field is the world. Your harvest
of garden seed vendors is ripe and lies
golden, ready to be garnered. Gather
them in. They have deceived the very
elect in the past, and now that we have
them by the neck, shall we not spoil
them? Truly we shall. They are
recking with the blasted hopes of in-
nocent youth, and are responsible for
the lack of confidence in later life.
These are they who have afflicted us
with pithy radishes, strong and tough
turnips, flabby loose cabbages, watery
potatoes, stale vegetable oysters, mince
pie plant with unshortened crust, con-
densed vegetables and other abomina-
tions. But our revenge draweth near,
nay more, is at hand.

A SINGULAR death took place the
other day at Lincoln in England. A
grocer named Pickler, who keeps fowls,
was last week feeding them, when a
bantam cock spurred him in the left
thumb. Mortification set in and all
efforts to save the unfortunate man's
life proved unavailing.

THE appointment of William San-
born, of Michigan, as Secretary of Ari-
zona Territory, made upon the resig-
nation of Secretary Coles Bashford,
was confirmed in the United States
Senate on February 1.

The Press.

We frequently criticize and find fault
with the San Francisco Bulletin, for
the reasons, and in the sense, that we
do the same frequently with men and
things of the greatest ability and the
highest value—simply to object to
properties which seem out of accord
with others, which we recognize and
value. And then perhaps we see more
in it to find fault with, because there
is so much there to merit study and at-
tention. Of course every newspaper
editor on the coast knows the value of
The Bulletin, and knows that it fills a
position as a newspaper which would
otherwise be disastrously vacant.
But the country reader, for whom we
more immediately write, may not have
noticed the care with which that paper
is edited, its convenient arrangement
of news, the immense amount of mat-
ter condensed in its columns, and the
broad sense and application of its ed-
itorial.

There has been a vast amount of
comment made in the Pacific coast
newspapers, upon the circumstances
and subsequent action, growing out of
the late attack of a member of the
present California Legislature upon a
newspaper correspondent. A great
deal of this comment has only tended
to muddle matters, to present wrong
premises, and draw irrelevant conclu-
sions. The Bulletin comes to the re-
scue, and with its usual sense and a few
 terse sentences, throws this light on
the matter.

The Press is generally doing a great
and beneficent work. It is the tribune
of the people. Its sharpest criticisms
are a thousand times better than a tame
acquiescence in great public wrongs.
There is not a man who has been head-
ed off in some corrupt job through the
influence of the Press who is not ready
today to cripple its influence and to
harass it by any amount of unjust leg-
islation. A general attack on the Press
is an attack on the rights of the com-
munity, and it never can originate
where only fair play is wanted. Just
now the Chronicle is not happy either
in the role of martyr or bully. It has
done some mischief and may do more.
It has provoked members of the Legis-
lature to some unwise legislation,
which, we trust, influences quite be-
yond the reach of that paper may yet
modify. But when a hoodlum or plug-
ugly is squarely hit, we do not con-
ceive that it is the business of better
people to rush wildly to his defense, or
to assume that everybody is to suffer
from the collision.

THOMAS HUGHES, in reviewing in
the London Academy, Mr. Ingersoll's
Fears for Democracy, remarks: "The
study of democracy in America has
been one of no ordinary difficulty up
to a very recent date. Their political
literature has been so confident and
jubilant, and has so steadily ignored,
or treated so lightly the facts which seem-
ed of the gravest moment to English-
men, that serious men turned aside
from it in despair. All this is now
changed. The difficulty is rather, now
adays, to find in the speeches or writ-
ings of the foremost men, or even in
the newspapers or magazines of Amer-
ica, any of that jubilant talk, which
used to be so common, as to the also.
The perfection of their institutions,
and the almost infallible, political wis-
dom of 'the fathers.' This tone, ex-
cusable enough in a young nation—con-
scious of its own power, but which
has never made its proofs—has gradu-
ally disappeared since the war, till
at last our cousins have come to speak
of their own political and social short-
comings with a frankness and severity
which is taking the bread out of the
mouths of their candid friends on the
side of the Atlantic. To their well-
wishers, among whom we desired to be
reckoned, the change is full of hope.
A nation which on the eve of a cen-
tenary so full of promise as that of the
United States, seems bent before all
things on probing its own weak places,
is giving the surest pledge that its
manhood will not disgrace its youth."
As regards the vaticinations of Ingers-
oll, who thinks all the trouble came
from the anti-slavery movement, Mr.
Hughes disagrees. He thinks the civil
war and its issue prove that "un-
der all superficial evils of American
public life there does exist still a
healthy public conscience, which,
though not easily aroused, when aroused,
can sweep aside the wire puller's
and politician's machinations like cob-
webs." Traces of the same public
conscience he perceives in "the col-
lapse of the soft-money movement,"
and he will be "much disappointed if
the Presidential election of next year
does not give a like result."

An interesting rhino-plastic operation
which cannot fail to edify the medical
fraternity is reported from Silver City,
in the case of a man who, some time
ago, had his nose bitten off in a rough
and tumble encounter. Dr. Kirby be-
lieved called upon to attend the unfor-
tunate, and conceiving of nothing better
with which to mend the mutilated pro-
boscis, at the suggestion of the victim
cut off the tip of a pointer dog's tail,
and transplanted it to the man's face as
the finishing point to the deformed
nose. All worked well in healing and
the man has a fine and natural-looking
nasal organ. But here is the difficulty:
The moment the man meets an old ac-
quaintance the confounded nose starts
in and wiggles him off the side walk
before he can shake hands.

A BILL has been introduced by the
Colorado Delegate, providing that the
annual expenditures on mining claims
shall be required only until application
for patent shall have been filed and
other terms of the existing law com-
plied with, instead of requiring expendi-
tures to continue until a patent is
issued.

THE postoffice at Sanford was or-
dered discontinued on January 30.

Silver.

Speaking of the immense increase in
the production of silver on the Pacific
coast, and the heavy discount on silver
coin and bullion in San Francisco,
with the weighty problems which the
continued increase will be apt to pro-
duce in the immediate future, The
Alta, in a late number, says:

So great are the present productions
of our silver mines (and which products
are, by appearances, apt to be increased
several fold before the end of the year)
it is evident that we must look to new
quarters to work off the surplus of this
metal which now threatens to become
a drug in the community. We are not
accustomed to daily fluctuations in the
value of the money in circulation in
our midst, and to become familiar
with the changes would cause an in-
convenience that we have no desire to
be inflicted with. The people in the
Eastern States are discussing the ques-
tion of how to get rid of their fractional
paper currency, and obtain a substi-
tute which will serve the purposes for a
circulating medium, and which will
possess a value based upon intrinsic
worth.

The metal that will be selected
for this purpose will be silver, as nick-
el, which was tried as a substitute, has
failed to meet the expectations of its
introducers, and in fact, it may be stated
to have been only a speculation from the
start, into which the Government was
 inveigled. At the Centennial Ex-
position the principal owners of the
bonanza mines propose to have on ex-
hibition one month's product of the
two mines—the California and the
Consolidated Virginia. It is thought
that the production will reach the sum
of ten million dollars. This exhibition
is intended to show what our
mines are capable of, and to set forth
the fact that Government, if in earnest
about resumption of specie payment
soon, need not go out of the United
States to buy either gold or silver, but
that she has mines in her midst that
can produce as fast as she wishes to
resume, and whose products she can
make arrangements to purchase, which
will keep her free from any of those
entangling alliances which spring up
when she enters the market to buy.
This ten millions on exhibition will ac-
complish more toward the resumption
of specie payment and prevent the
severe and frequent fluctuations in our
silver coin than newspaper arguments
or set speeches of Congressmen. It
will be as silent but convincing argu-
ment that we possess the metallic wealth to
resume. Hardly any relief can be ex-
pected from heavy fluctuations in silver
coin with the large and increasing pro-
ductions of our mines staring us in the
face, until the Government steps in and
takes off our hands this surplus which
is constantly increasing over the de-
mands for it in the market. With our
large area of country to supply at no
time should the discount upon silver
range at more than 10 to 15 per cent (out-
side of speculative corners), and when
it does a derangement exists in our
affairs not consistent with good finan-
cial government.

The Majah.

It begins to look as if the threadbare
title of Colonel is not to last much
longer. People who have been reading
the newspapers regularly for the last
twelve months must have observed the
falling off in the use of this hitherto
universal title. The Colonel is going;
he may be entirely gone presently. He goes
to give place to the Majah. The Col-
onel, after a protracted obscurity, comes forth,
and the Colonel, long supposed to out-
rank him, steps down into oblivion.
The two St. Louis editors who fought a
duel in Illinois recently, though one of
them was a Colonel, were both publish-
ed as Majahs. The Majah is begin-
ning to arrive at the hotels. He has
begun to buy goods and edit news-
papers. There is yet some talk of Briga-
diers in Congress, but the Majahs are
the men who are going to settle the
affairs of the country. The supercilious
General, the antiquated Colonel, the
vulgar Captain, even the abominable
Esquire who is not an Esquire, must
step aside for the blooming, the chival-
rous, the "prominent" Majah. If we
know the times, as we all think we do,
we must now make way for the Majah.
The Majah he has come.

El Perkins.

If Banguo's ghost was any harder to
"down" than some of the spectres and
goblins damned that haunt American
literature, we pity the sensitive people
of his time. Here is El Perkins again
before us,—this time with a book. And
such a book. We may be mistaken,
but we get the impression from what
we have seen of this book that it was
intended to be taken as a dirge. If so
the work is very uneven in its tenor.
Here is an attempt at levity in fashion
gossip, at Saratoga;

Shoes are worn high in the neck,
flounced with aquile lace, cut on the
bias. High heels are common in Sara-
toga, especially in the hop room. Cot-
ton hose, open at the top, are very
much worn, some of them having as
many as three holes in them.

He couldn't be better posted if he
took in washing for a living, although he
would be entitled to more respect and
commendation.

Pins.

There are now eight pin factories in
the United States, which make 47,000,
000 of pins daily. In addition to these
the importations of pins reach 25,000,000
daily. As these are all easily sold, it is
safe to say that 72,000,000 are sold
daily, or 50,000 every minute. Where
they all go is the wonder.

No wonder at all. They go into the
mouths of the women. Depraved ap-
petite. If a woman had pin-cushions
around her as thick as the rash on a
bloated infant, she would nevertheless
rarely takes them out again. Hence
arise those frequent interesting medi-
cal cases of pins mysteriously working
out through the flesh.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by
United States Telegraph Line.

ARIZONA.

Prescott, February 12.—The Cali-
fornia and Arizona Stage Company was
robbed last night at an early hour, of
nearly one thousand dollars. The
Agent, Mr. Stark, on going out for a
few minutes, placed a package contain-
ing some \$800 in currency, in an en-
velope and locked it up in a small tin
box, placing the box in a back room.
Robbers entered the building by the
front window, opening the drawer on
their way and relieving it of about \$350.
After breaking the lock on the box they
opened it, took the money out of the
envelope, which they returned, and
decamped by the back door.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, February 14.—The steam-
er Mohongo arrived here at 12 o'clock
today, bringing the first mail from
north of Anaheim for a week. The
railroad bridge between Anaheim and
Los Angeles is now reported repaired,
and trains running regularly. A large
Northern and Eastern mail is expected
to arrive by to-morrow's stage.

COLUSA, CALIFORNIA, February 11.—
The flood caused by the Sacramento
river overflowing its banks, from the
seven mile house above Colusa, has as-
sumed serious proportions, and much
anxiety is felt for thousands of acres of
wheat which was a foot high before it
was overflowed. It is impossible to
estimate the loss in cattle, hogs and
sheep. There is more water on the
plains than ever before known.

EASTERN STATES.

OGDEN, February 12.—The Union
Pacific train, due last evening, arrived
here this morning, having been delayed
by snow. The Central Pacific train,
which was due this morning, is not ex-
pected to arrive to-day, as it is snow
bound at Wells Station, where the
weather is fearful.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The
President said in the Cabinet meet-
ing, to-day, that he has received interroga-
tions upon which his evidence is re-
quired in the Babcock trial. His de-
position will be made to-morrow before
Chief Justice Waite.

NEW YORK, February 11.—At an ad-
journed annual meeting of Plymouth
church to-night, the examining com-
mittee was instructed to summon Bow-
en before them, after giving him ten
days notice. He will then be asked to
state all he knows, in support of the
charges made in his letter. At the
meeting to-night, Beecher said he was
far from feeling in a spirited humor for
a controversy between pastor and mem-
bers of the church, and solemnly and
emphatically denied all Bowen's charges,
and arraigned him before God and the
judgment day, as a slanderer and
liar; applause.

Utilizing Dogs.

The Oakland News says that there
is a firm in San Francisco who pur-
chase the thousands of dogs slaughtered
by the pound-master of that city, or
that may have been otherwise killed,
for which they pay forty cents each.
The carcasses are conveyed to their
manufactory at South San Francisco,
where the skins are removed and sold
to the tanners, the hair taken off and
resold to plasterers, the hide tanned,
and made into gloves and sold in the
market. The denuded carcass is then
thrown into a huge caldron and
boiled until the bones are easily sepa-
rated from the flesh, when they are re-
moved and sold to the sugar refineries,
where they are ground to a fine powder
and used to clarify sugar. The oil that
rises to the surface of the boiling mass
is skimmed off and manufactured into
cod liver oil, and the remainder is can-
ned for mince meat.

There is the finest kind of an open-
ing for a branch factory in Tucson.

The Reason.

The number of converts to Judaism
in the city of New York has been so
large lately as to excite comment on
the part of the secular papers of that
place. Thirty-eight Christians were
united in matrimony last month to
members of the Hebrew faith, all of
them abjuring their original church.
The proselytes, singular to say, are all
males, and in almost every instance
were in such financial circumstances
as would remove every shadow of sus-
picion as to the honesty of their con-
version.

There isn't anything wonderful or
unexplainable, or even extraordinary,
in this frequent and extensive conver-
sion of "males" to Judaism. The mental
and physical attractions of the Jewish
maiden are such that if they once un-
dertake to convert a man, there is no
earthly show for him. It is a one-sided
fight altogether. If there were any at-
tractions in that quarter and one of
these maidens would go to work in ear-
nest, she could convert the pope of
Rome, in two hours and a half—mean-
ing time.

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